

The First Civilization

Metal and Its Uses:

- First metal used by humans seems to have been copper.
- Bronze came next for weapons, art, and tools. (Called the Bronze Age 7000 to 1500 B.C.E)
- Iron is the key metal of history. The Hittites learned to smelt iron in 1200 B.C.E. Iron is more common, stronger, durable, and sharper than bronze.

The First Civilizations

3500-500 BCE

- Sumerian
- Babylon
- Phoenicians
- Hebrews
- Ancient Egypt
- Nubia, Kush, Axum
- Early Chinese Civilizations

The First Civilizations



Map 3.1 First Civilizations
Chapter 3, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition
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- 3500-3000 BCE
 - Mesopotamia
 - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers
 - Sumerian civ.
 - Nile River
 - Egypt
 - Nubia



- 3000-2000 BCE
 - India
 - Indus River
 - China
 - Yellow River



- 3000-1800 BCE
 - Andes Mts.
 - Norte Chico
- ~1200 BCE
 - Mesoamerica
 - Olmec civ.

Key Concept 1.3 Development & Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral and Urban Societies

- Ancient Egypt
 - Nile River, predictable flooding
 - Highly centralized, unified under pharaoh (divine rule)
 - Hieroglyphics - writing system
 - Polytheistic
 - Contact with Nubian Empire to South

Egypt is in Africa



- Nile River – Longest River in the world
- Egyptian civilization called “The gift of the Nile”
- Old Kingdom (2575 BC – 2130 BC)
- Middle Kingdom (1938 BC – 1630 BC)
- New Kingdom (1539 BC – 1075 BC)



Egypt' s Advantages

- Flooding - annual
- Provided reliable system of transportation
- The desert surrounding the Nile acted as natural barriers
 - Shut out invaders
 - Spared the constant warfare that plagued the Fertile Crescent

The Old Kingdom

- **Menes**: united Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt
 - Established **world's first unified state**
- **Pharaohs** were **Kings and Gods**
- **Eternal life**
 - Built Pyramids filled with amenities for the afterlife



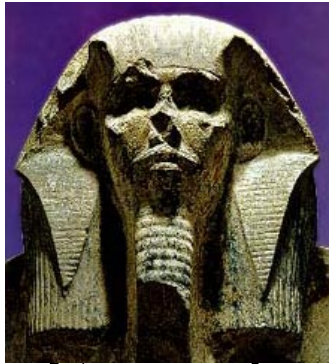
Believed in an afterlife

- Anubis
 - God and guide of the
 - underworld
 - Weigh the heart of the dead
 - To win eternal life, heart had
 - to be light
 - No sin
- Royal and elite were mummified
 - Embalming and drying the corpse to prevent decay
- Built tombs: Filled with items for the afterlife
- Book of the Dead: hymns, prayers and magic spells to guide the soul in the afterlife



Ancient Egypt

- Built Royal Tombs: The Pyramids
- More than 100 pyramids built
 - 80 still stand today



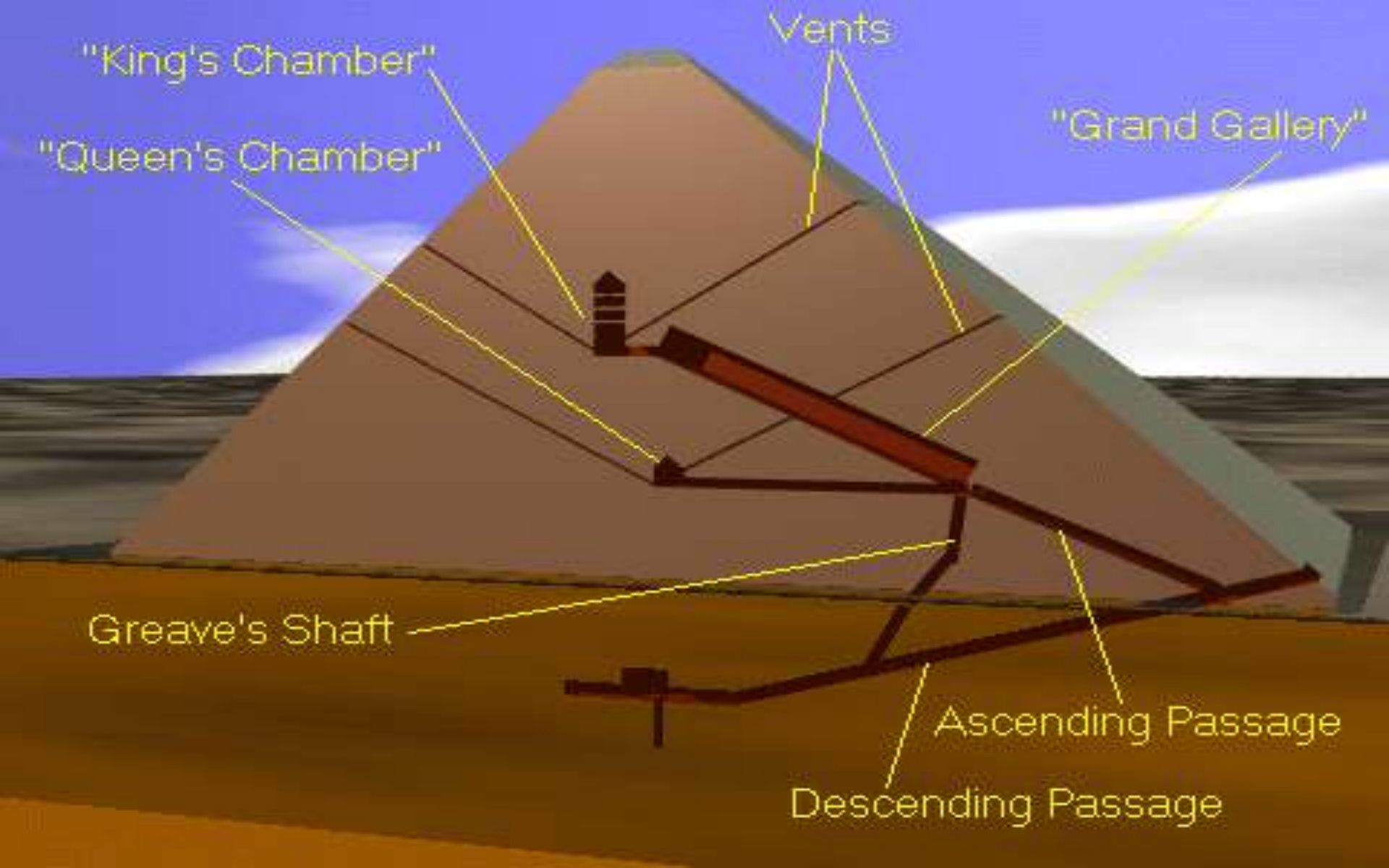
- Djoser:  Commissions an architect to Build a Tomb Complex for him.
- Rules for 19 years 2667 BC (Old Kingdom)
 - Popular, first of Egypt's pharos to be deified as a god
 - Tomb Complex – built from stone (instead of mud brick)
 - Architect was *Imhotep*

Djoser Temple Complex

Djoser Dies: 2648 BC



Pyramids



Mummification

- Take out all organs (except the heart)
- Brain - with a hook, through nose 😊
- Used Salt to dry any moisture
- Wrap
 - Sew back up!



Egyptian Culture



























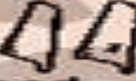













- Polytheistic
- Ra: Sun God
- Osiris: God of the dead
- Isis: Ideal mother goddess

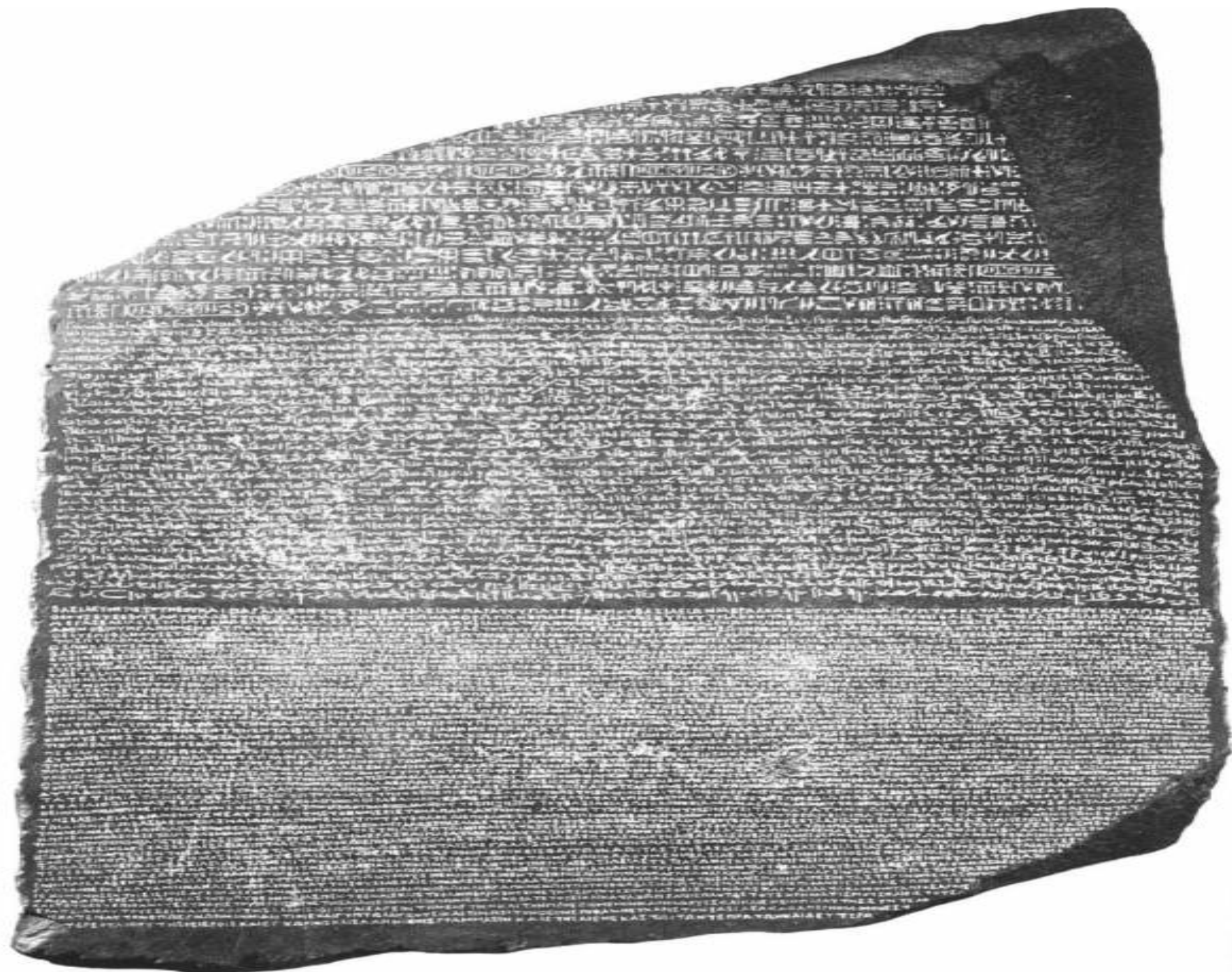


Life in Egyptian Society

- Class System
 - Priests and nobles at the top
 - Wealthy merchants
 - Artisans
 - » Peasant farmers (the majority)
 - Slaves
- Writing system: Hieroglyphics
 - Pictures stood for an idea
 - Papyrus: Reeds that were pressed together to create a paper-like sheet
 - Rosetta Stone: Found in 1799, message in three languages
 - Allowed scholars and historians to decipher hieroglyphics



A (1) eagle 	A (2) arm 	B (3) foot 	C or K (4) basket 
D (5) hand 	E or I (6) reed 	F or V (7) viper 	G (8) jar 
H (9) house 	H (10) flax 	I or Y (11) two strokes 	J (12) copra 
L (13) lion 	M (14) owl 	M (15) bar 	N (16) water 
N (17) crown 	O or U (18) lasso 	P (19) door 	Q (20) slope 
R (21) mouth 	S (22) cloth 	T (23) loaf 	Sh (24) pool 
Th (25) rope 	U, W, O (26) chick 	Y or I (27) double reed 	S or Z (28) bolt 
(29) man 	(30) woman 	(31) ankh 	(32) health, life & happiness 
(33) lotus 	(34) scarab 	(35) eye 	(36) pyramid 
(37) nefertiti 	(38) cleopatra 	(39) tutankhamen 	(40) sphinx 



Technology

- Developed a calendar based on Sirius (a star)
 - Star that would appear above eastern horizon before the Nile flooded
 - Was fairly accurate
 - Used geometry for surveys and engineering
 - Set broken bones (medical)
 - Building of the pyramids (mathematics and engineering)

Extension of the Empire

- Queen Hatshepsut – First Woman Pharaoh
 - In power for 20 years
 - Egyptian trade flourished



- Ramses II (or Ramses the Great) – Ruled for around 66 years
 - Helped fight against the Hittite invaders (peace treaty signed)
 - Expanded Egypt's borders
 - Oversaw construction projects and monuments
 - Four Giant status of himself (worshiped himself as a God)
 - Reigned for 67 years (died about 90 years old)



Abu Simbel







First Civilizations

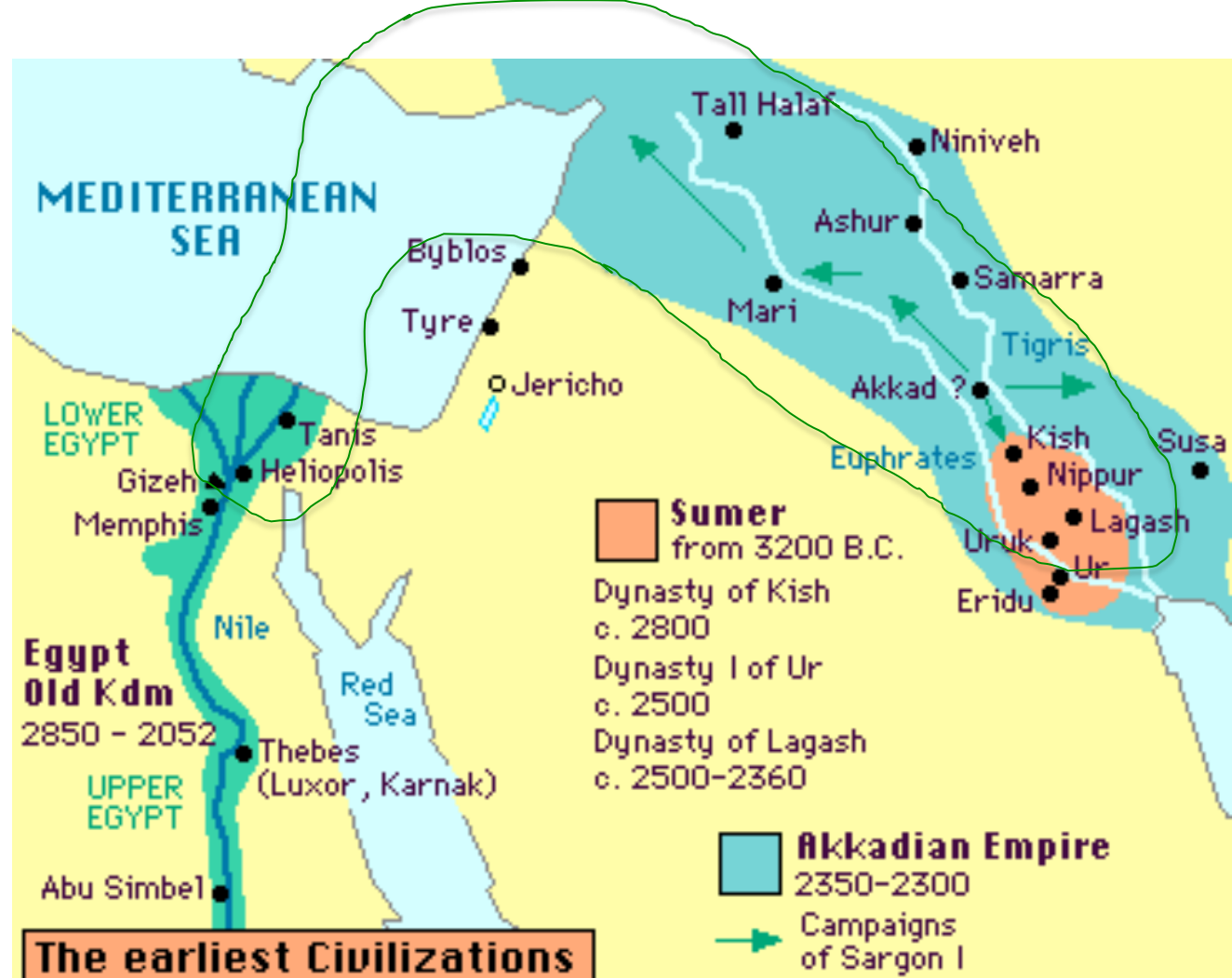
- Common elements of a civilization:
 1. Agricultural Surpluses
 2. Specialization of Labor
 3. Contained Cities
 4. Generated complex institutions
(bureaucracies, armies, religious hierarchies)
 5. Stratified social hierarchies
 6. Organized long-distance trade relationships
 7. Powerful **centralized** political states
 8. Stratification and inequality

1. Cities

- What important functions do cities have?
 - Political/administrative **capital**
 - Defense of large population
 - Site of religious rituals
 - Centers of trade and distribution
 - Large labor force for manufacturing
 - Exchange of culture and ideas
 - Symbols of power and prestige

– Sumer →

Mesopotamia



Ur →



Key Concept 1.3 Development & Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral and Urban Societies

• Mesopotamia

- Middle East – crossroads, many invasions
- Tigris-Euphrates Rivers, unpredictable flooding
- Not centralized, city-states
- Cuneiform writing system
- Polytheistic
- Ziggurats (religious temples)
- Achievements: wheel, calendar
- Babylonian Empire, King Hammurabi's Law Code (harsh, evidence of social classes and patriarchy)



Mesopotamia

- Mesopotamia (part of fertile crescent)
Sumerians
 - Ur – earliest city
- Sargon (ruler of Akkad) conquered Sumer in 2300 BC
 - First empire known to history
- Hammurabi (King of Babylon) took over Mesopotamia
 - Code of Hammurabi (Eye for an eye)
 - First laws in history
- Epic of Gilgamesh
 - First “story”
 - Cuneiform



Phoenicians

- Phonetic alphabet
- Seafaring people



𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	𐤆	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	𐤌
aleph	beth	gimel	daleth		he	waw		zayin		heth	teth	
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yod	kaph			lamed		mem				nun	samekh	
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Indus River Valley Civilization?



Ancient Indus Civilization



Countries located in Indian Subcontinent today

INDUS VALLEY

Arose around 2,500 BCE

– Main Cities

- Mohenjo Daro
- Harappa
- Hundreds of other settlements

– Independent city-states, strong government

- Extremely well-planned cities
- Elaborate writing system (undeciphered)

– Housing suggests social divisions (class system)

– Animals on artifacts suggests they were important part of the culture

– Religion

- Polytheistic
- Evidence of priestly class and temples



Indus River Valley

Artefacts show animals as an important part of life



Collapse

- Little evidence of warfare until end
 - Devastated by environmental upheavals
 - Destroyed by Indo-European (Aryan) nomads
- Cities abandoned

This seal of a bull is about the size of a large post stamp.



Aryan Civilization

- Aryans: Indo-European nomadic people from central Asia (no one knows exactly why they began to migrate)
 - Conquered the Indus Region
 - Excellent Warriors
 - Tamed horses, rode chariots
 - 1500-500 B.C.E.
 - Valued Cattle
 - Plow and Irrigation- cleared the dense jungle of the Ganges for farming

Aryans transform India

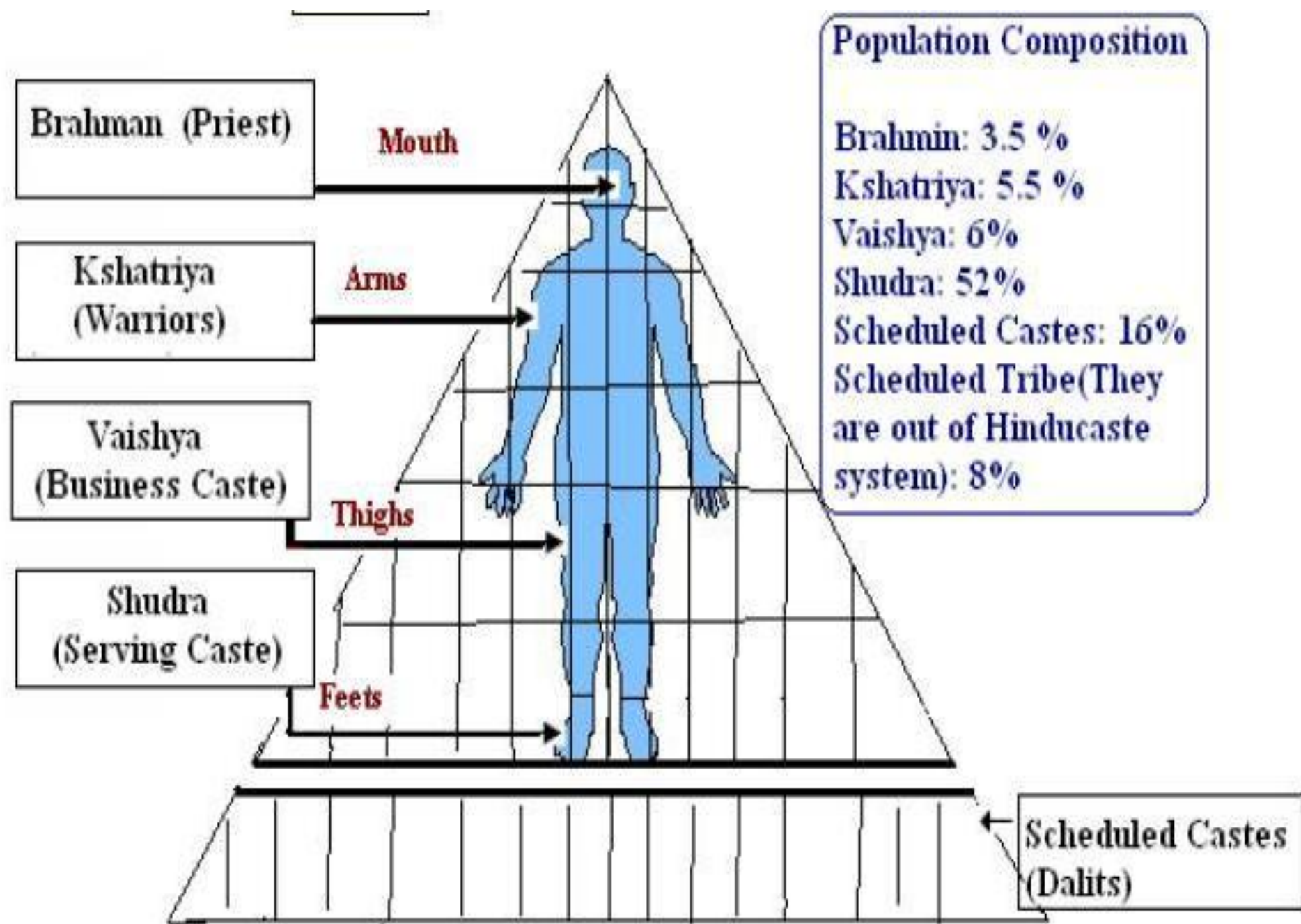
- The Vedas (beginning of Hinduism) was their sacred literature, revealing much about their culture
- Aryans means Nobles in their language
 - Called people they encountered Dasas for their dark skin

Aryans and Caste System

- Caste System: rigid social categories that determined not only a person's occupation and economic potential, but also their position in society
- 4 social classes (varnas):
 - Priests
 - Warriors
 - Commoners (merchants/farmers)
 - Peasants/manual laborers
 - Untouchables

Aryan Caste System

- The 4 major castes emerged from the mouth, arms, legs and feet of a human.
- The body part indicated the role of dignity and role of the caste that emerged from it
 - Mouth – Priests
 - Arms – Rulers and Warriors
 - Legs Peasants and Traders
 - Feet (laborers)

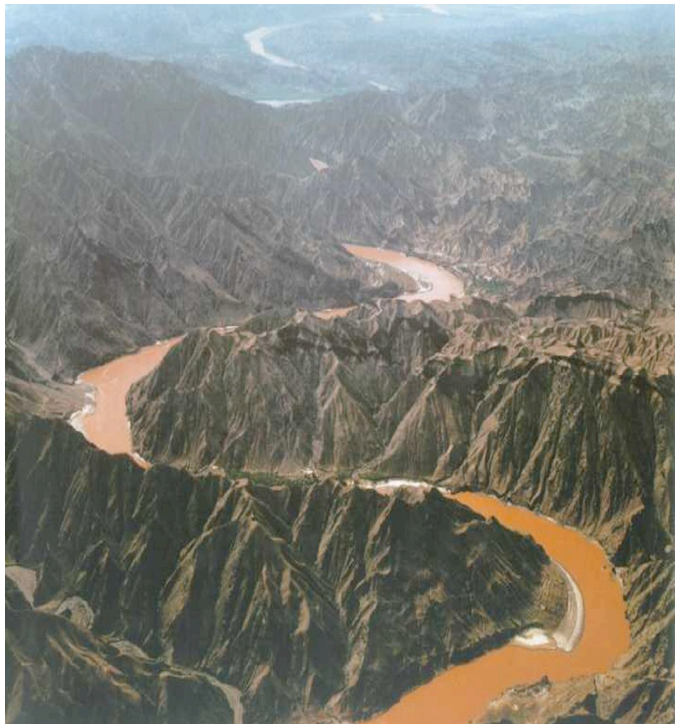


Early Chinese Civilizations

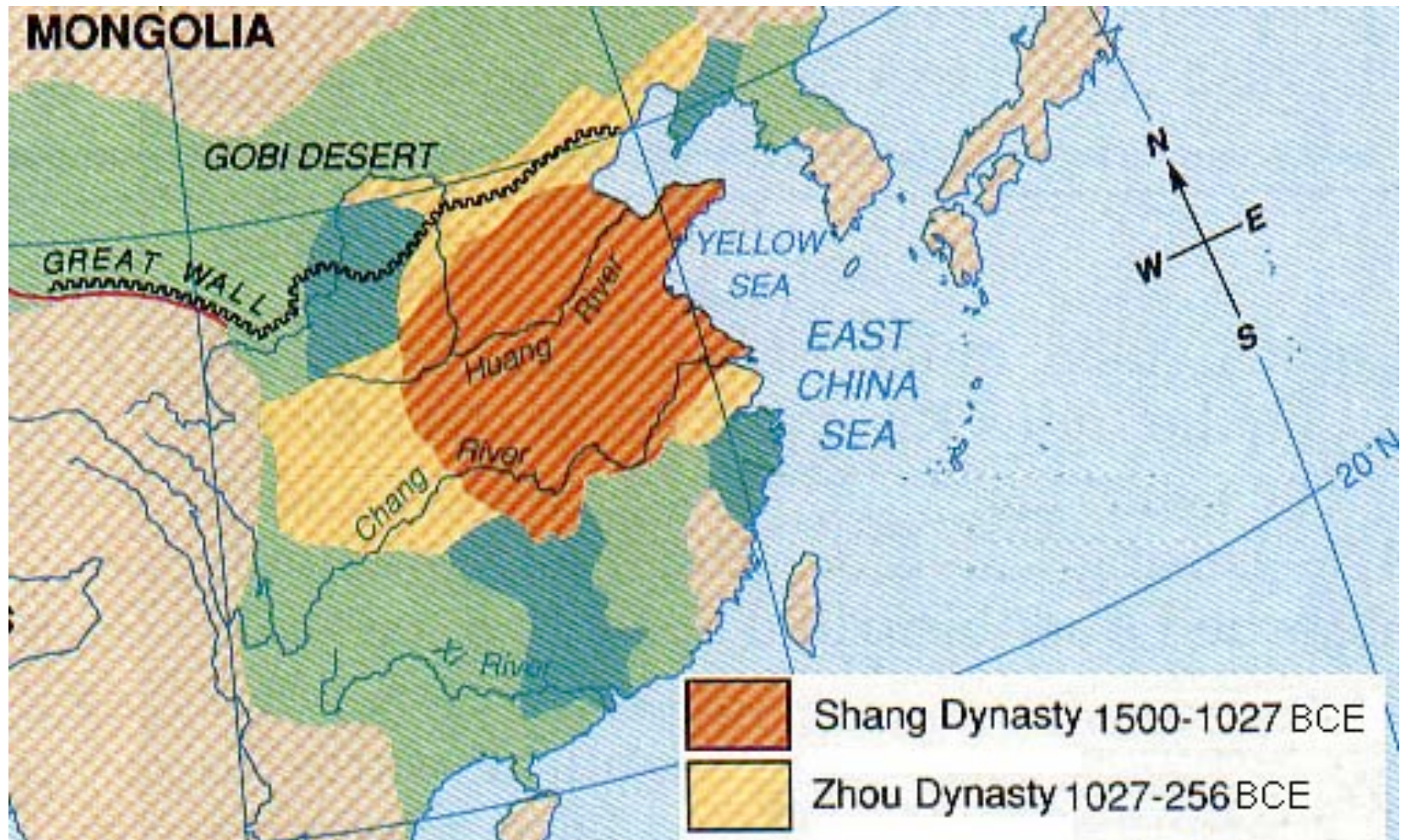
Geographically isolated

- Belief that China was the center of the Earth and only source of civilization
- Mountains, deserts, jungles and Pacific Ocean surrounded China

- Chinese civilization began in Huang He valley
 - Huang He (yellow river)
 - Loess – yellow soil



Earliest Dynasties



Shang Dynasty and Zhou Dynasty

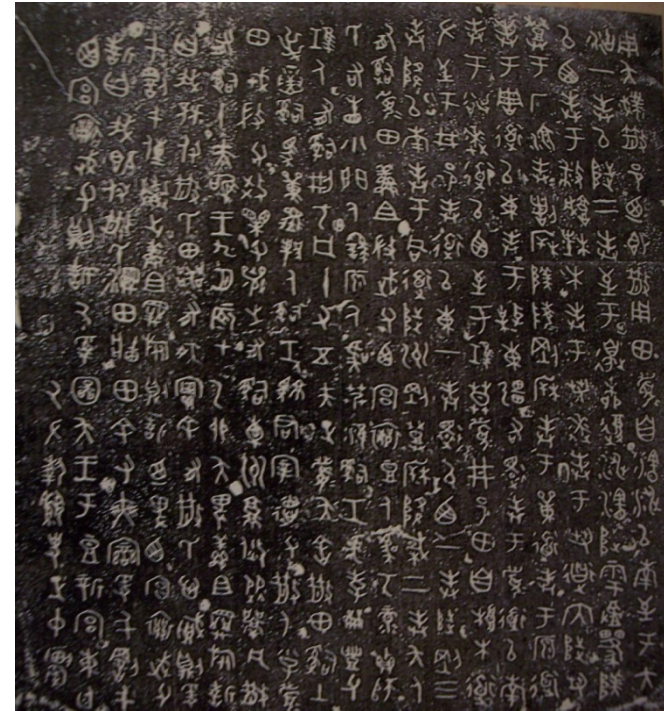
(1650-256 B.C.E.)

- Government: Dyansty
- Social Classes: Hierarchy
 - Most = peasants
- Religious Beliefs
 - Polytheistic
 - Ancient ancestor's spirit
 - Universe reflected a balance between two forces:
 - Yin (Earth) and Yang (Heaven)
- Astronomy, bronze making, silk
- System of Writing
 - Pictographs and Ideographs
 - Signs that expressed thoughts or ideas
 - Created first books



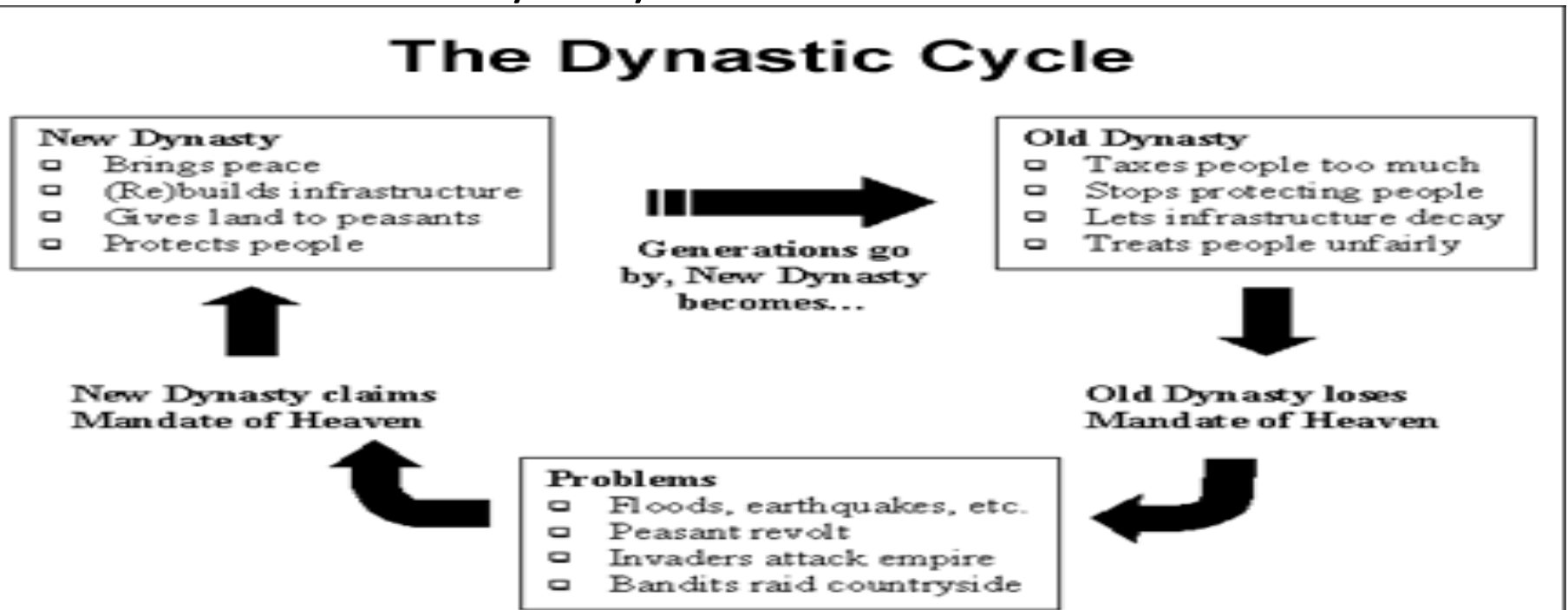
Early Chinese System of Writing

- Pictographs = Pictures represent things.
- Ideographs = Signs that expressed thought.
- Oracle Bones = Shang priests wrote on animal bones and turtle shells.
 - The priest would heat the bones or shells till they cracked then they would interpret the cracks.
- Calligraphy = Art for those who learned to write.

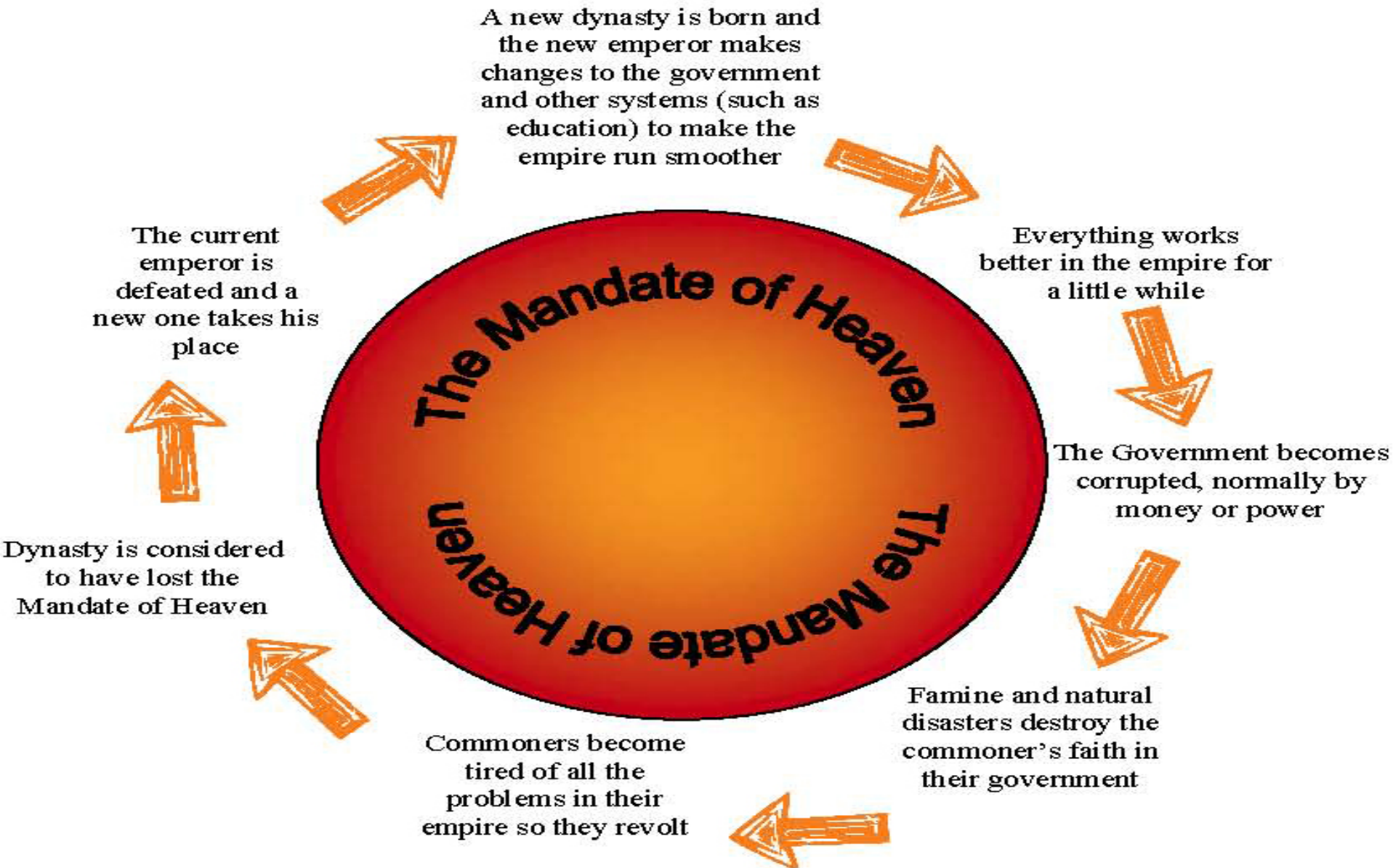


Dynasty and Mandate

- Mandate of Heaven
 - Used by people to justify rebellion (first by the Zhou that overthrew the Shang)
 - Had divine right to rule
 - If rulers became corrupt, Heaven withdrew its support and the dynasty fell



Dynastic Cycle

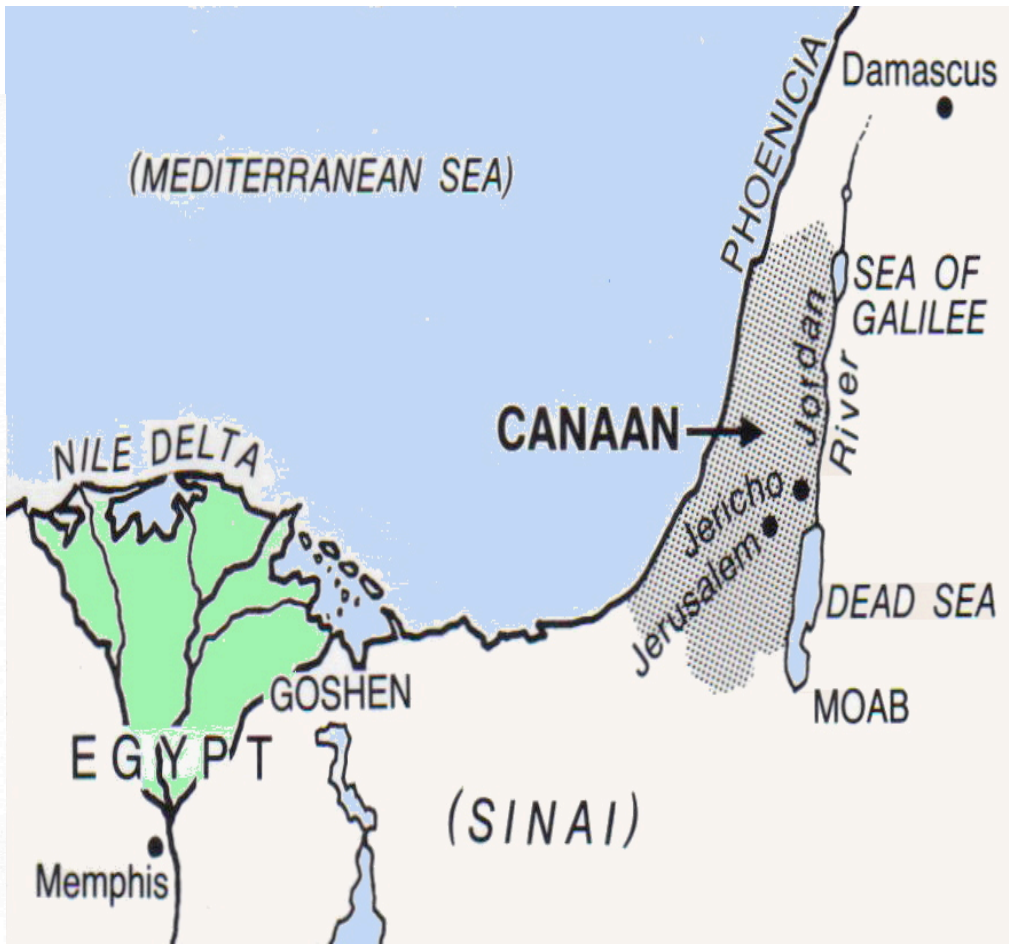
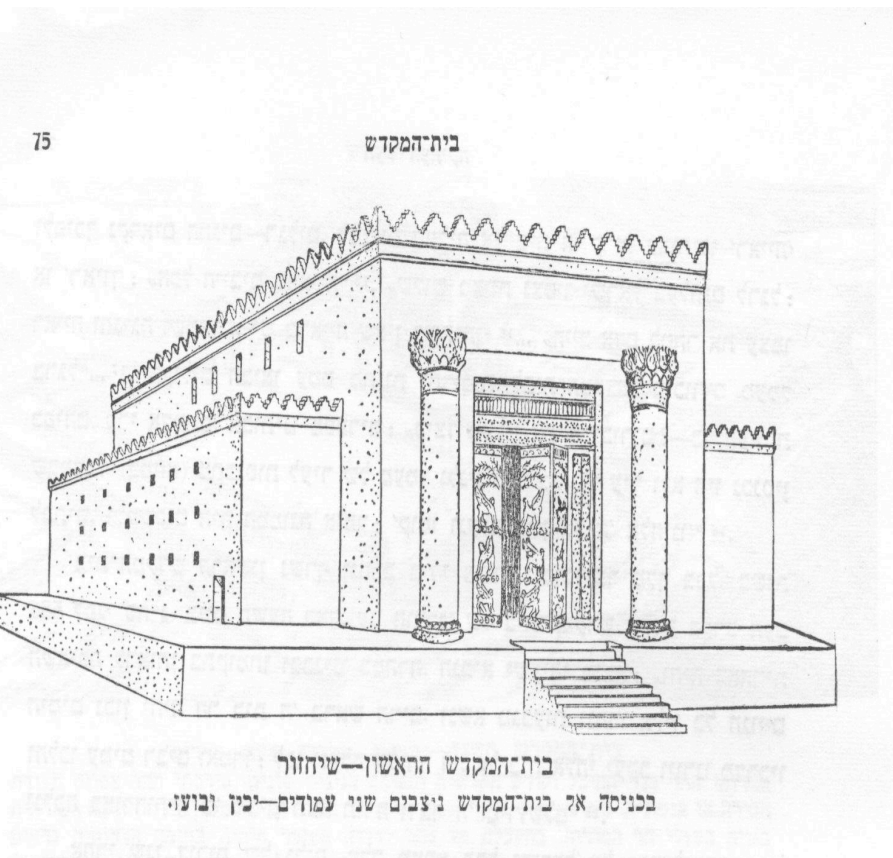


Shang Bronze Work

- Unique in their Bronze work.
- Almost a perfect bronze



- **Hebrews in Palestine/Canaan Around 1000 BCE**
 - Large Semitic migration in Fertile Crescent area
 - Belief in only one God
 - God made a covenant with the Jews, his Chosen people
 - Monotheism – will influence Christianity and Islam

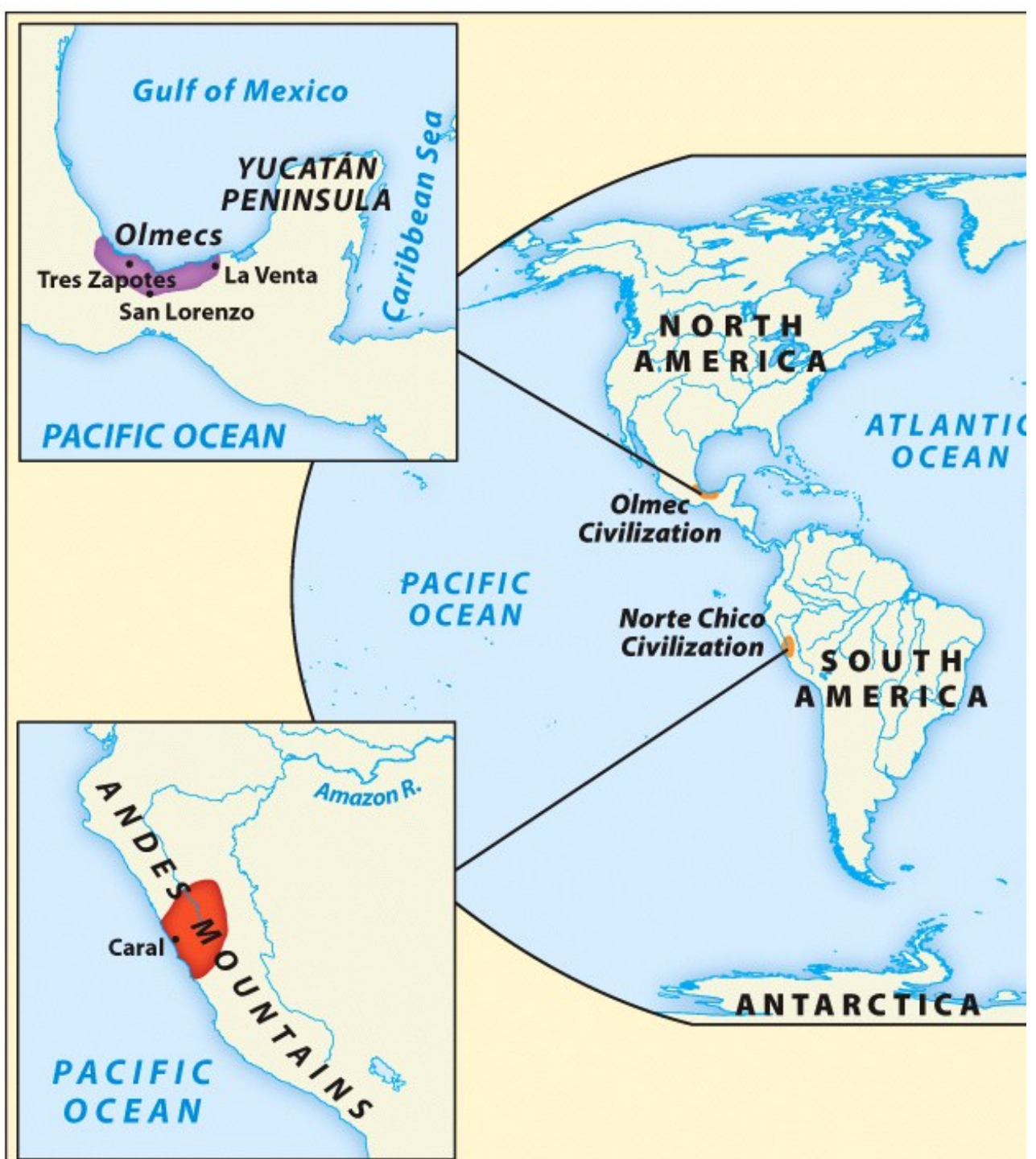


- Jerusalem Today



Some Ear

- A. Olmec
- B. Zapotec
- C. Maya
- D. Aztec
- E. Inca





Olmec

- **Mother Civilization** of Mesoamerica
- Gulf Coast of Mexico
- Religious Complexes
- Carved stone heads at La Venta
- **Calendar**



Zapototec

- Monte Albon, **Mexico**
- Developed writing system
- **Farming**
- **City construction**



Maya

- Southern Mexico and northern Central America
- Tikal, Guatemala = great city established
- Social classes
- Farmers - corn
- Skilled in math, developed calendars, used astronomy to predict solar eclipses
- Pyramids
- Descendants live in Villages of Southern Mexico



Aztec

- Central **Mexico**.
- Capital - Tenochtitlan.
 - Now, Mexico City
- Practiced sacrifice and built large pyramids like the Maya
- Wealthy
- **Moctezuma – Emperor**
- Spanish: **Cortes conquered them**





Inca

- South America, **Andes**
 - in Peru and Chile.
 - Cuzco: Capital
- Road system
- No writing system
- **Quipu: number system:**
knotted cords represent item or number.
- **Francisco Pizarro**
conquered Incas



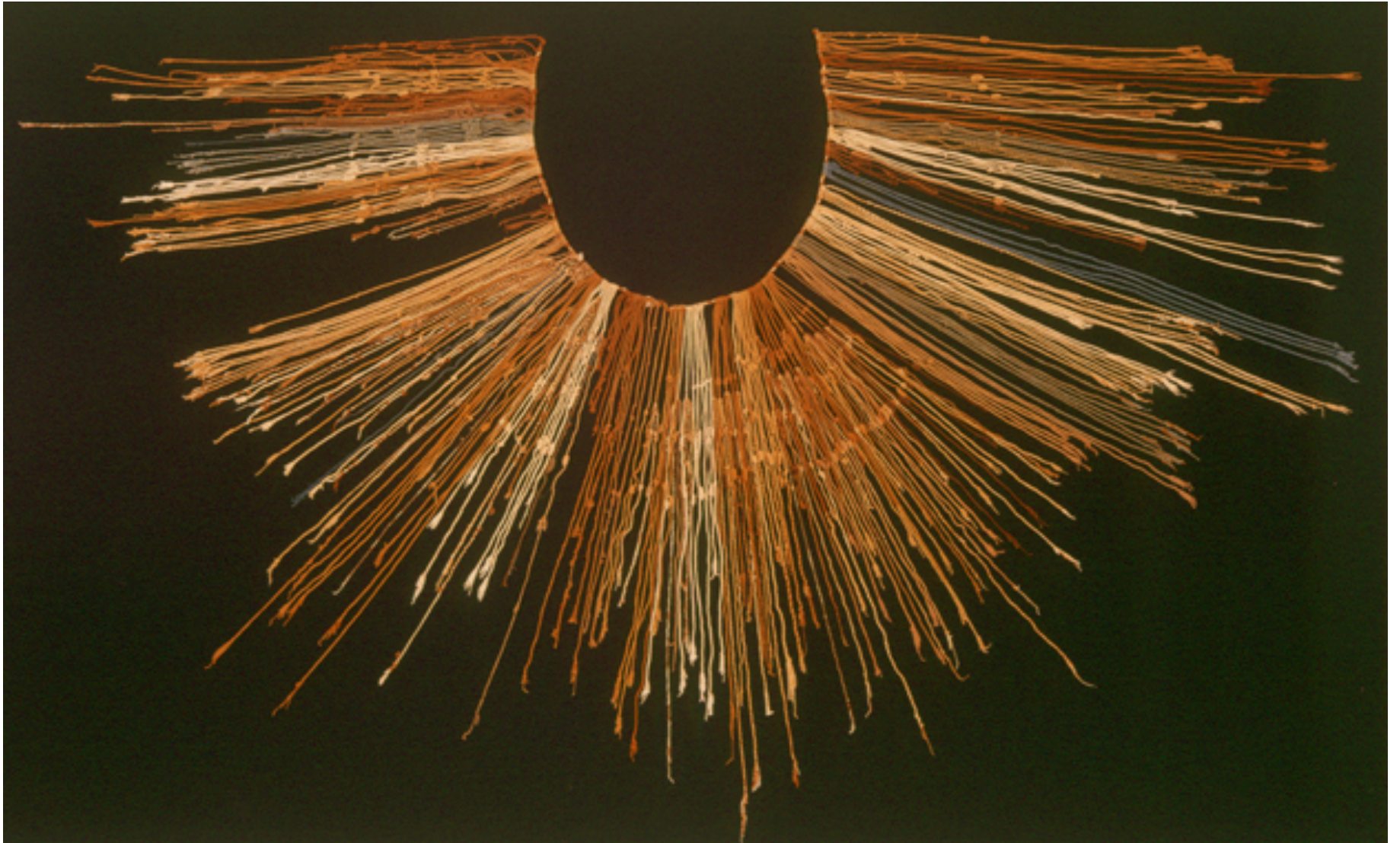
Inca Road System



Bridges



Quipu – Andes Mts.







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